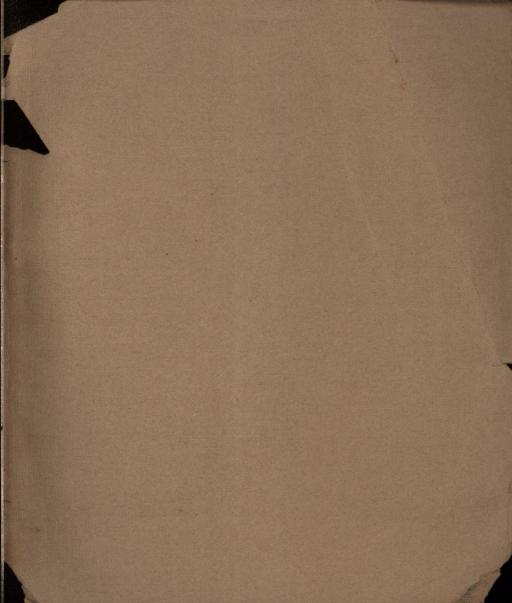
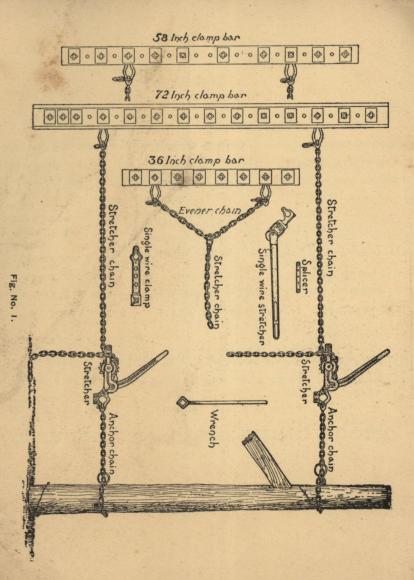
## INSTRUCTIONS

For Use of

PAGE FENCE TOOLS.





### OUR SETS OF STRETCHING TOOLS.

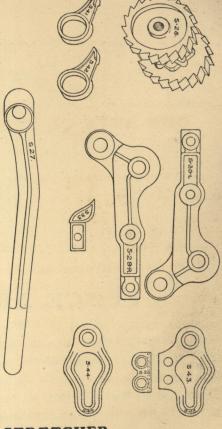
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Our sets of stretching tools are put up in three sizes, designated as set No. 1, Set No. 2 and Set No. 3, and contain the following articles, all boxed except clamp bars.

Set No. 1.	Set No. 2.	Set No. 3.
For Fences 58 in, high and under.  58-in Clamp Bar. Stretchers. Stretcher Chains. Anchor Chains. Wrench. Splicer. Single Wire Stretcher. Single Wire Clamp.	For fences 36 in. high and under.  1 36-in Clamp Bar. 1 Stretcher. 1 Stretcher Chain. 1 Anchor Chain. 1 Wrench. 1 Single Wire Stretcher. 1 Evener Chain.	<ol> <li>58-in Clamp Bar.</li> <li>36-in Clamp Bar.</li> <li>Stretchers.</li> <li>Stretcher Chains</li> <li>Anchor Chains.</li> <li>Wrench.</li> <li>Splicer.</li> <li>Single Wire Stretcher.</li> <li>Single Wire Clamp.</li> </ol>
Price, \$ 9.00	Price, \$6.00	Price, \$10.00

#### SUNDRIES.

Stretchers, \$1.50 each; set of 2\_\_\$3.00 Stretcher Chains, \$1.50 each; set of 2..... 3.00 Anchor Chains, 75c each; set of 2\_\_\_\_\_ 150 Clamp Bar, 60 inches \_\_\_\_\_ 1.85 Single Wire Stretcher \_\_\_\_ 1.00 36 inch Clamp Bar ..... 1.25 60 inch Clamp Bar .... 1.85 72 inch Clamp Bar \_\_\_\_ 2.50 88 inch Clamp Bar \_\_\_\_ 3.50 Evener Chain, for No. 2 Tools\_\_\_\_.50 Stretcher Chain, for No. 2 Tools ..... 1.50 Clamp Bar Clevis, C 11 Clamp Bar Bolt, 7c; Plate, 8c\_\_ .15 Above price subject to regular discount F. O. B. Adrian.



#### PARTS OF STRETCHER.

1 Handle, No. S 27	35	Dogs, No. S 41
	.25	Dogs, No. S 42
	.25	Clevis No. 43, with Attachments & Bolts25
1 Blue 1 late, 140. D by Harristen	.35	Clevis No. S 44
THOOLS, 110. D ACTION		Single Wire Block, No. S 38
Nose, No. S 33	.10	IE AND NUMBER, and state how you want
When ordering above ALWAYS GIVE	NAM	IE AND MANDER, and space non you war

When ordering above ALWAYS GIVE NAME AND NUMBER, and state non your same shipped.

Above prices are NET, F. O. B., ADRIAN.

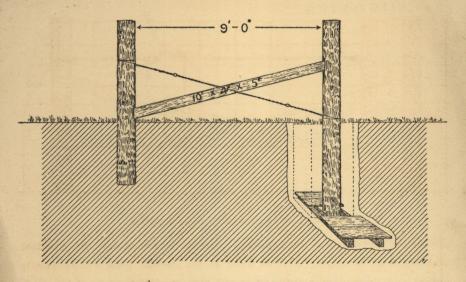


Fig. No. 2.-Method of Anchoring End Posts.

# FENCE ERECTION.

The end posts must be large, set deep, well braced, and anchored with cross pieces spiked on or framed into the post near the bottom and floored over. When planted deep this prevents its pulling up or turning around. A stiff brace is then run from three-fifths the height of this post to the ground line of the second post, a No. 9 wire is then drawn from same height of the second to the ground line of the end post as shown. Twist wire each side of wooden brace as shown in diagram.

Standing on the front side of your post, commence at the left hand end post, if possible, and staple the horizontal bars, the bottom one just above the ground, and bars proper distance apart, bringing ends well around posts. At this point

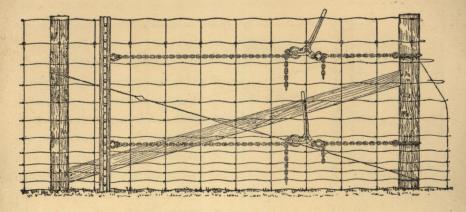


Fig. No. 3.-Clamp Bar and Stretcher Attached.

care should be taken that the horizontal wires are so attached to the post that when the fence is drawn, the cross wires at the starting point will be exactly vertical, and drawn taut, else the wires will run unevenly throughout the whole stretch Unroll the fence flat on the ground with bottom wire close to posts, until past the other end post. Place the clamp bar underneath the fence, half way between two of the vertical ties, to admit of pressing the bars together, or spreading apart, that each may be securely held under the small square plates of clamp bar. When necessary, two bars may be held under one plate, with the bolt between them

One end of each long chain is now to be hooked on to the clamp bar, and the other end passed around the sprocket wheel of each stretcher from the under side, as shown in Figure No.3. In inserting chain into sprocket wheel be sure that it is not twisted between the clamp bar and wheel. Experience proves that the breaking of nine-tenths of the sprocket wheels sent for repairs is occasioned by the twisting of the stretcher chains. The other end of the stretchers are fastened by means of the anchor chain to a solid object, in line with the fence posts, (pre-

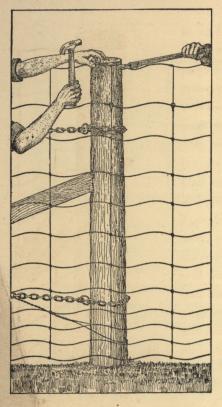


Fig. No. 4.—Use of Single Wire Stretcher.

ferably an end or gate post, if convenient to reach there.) Now work the lever back and forth, bearing in mind that when the fence is tight enough the clamp bar should stand perpendicular.

When the fence is properly stretched and it becomes necessary to make it fast to the end post, drive one or two staples loosely over each wire, then apply the single wire stretcher to each wire, draw them to the proper tension and finish driving the staples, as shown in Figure No. 4.

It will be noticed that in the cut the end of the horizontal bars do not all draw to the same perpendicular line on the post. This will often happen by reason of the taper or unequal circumference of the end post. The stretching must be regulated by the proper tension of each wire and the erectness

of the cross bar.

Note that a saving of material is accomplished by putting a loop of No. 12 or No 14 soft wire in the two top and the bottom wires, instead of carrying the fence around and wrapping upon itself, and the same object accomplishes the preventing the turning of the post. It is also an advantage in case the fence is to to be taken down and moved. If the ground is smooth, no stubs to displace the cross wires of the fence, it may be drawn quite tightly before setting up, then a

staple tacked over the top wire every four or five rods, will hold it in place while you finish the stretching. If the cross ties have become displaced, they must be straightened up before the top bar can assume its proper position. Work the stretchers as long as you can move the levers readily. It is well to watch carefully the whole length, that cross ties are not caught on posts or obstructions. When tight enough not to sag between four rod supports, and to fly back to place when pulled sideways, it should be securely stapled to the end post. Do not drive the staples against the wire on the intermediate posts. Leave them loose, thus giving the fence more elasticity. Staple only the two top and the bottom wires. If too tight, the coil in the horizontal bars will straighten out. If a single bar should do this before the fence is tight enough, loosen the plate on the clamp bar so wire can slip through, making proper tension; while if a bar should be too loose, it can in most cases be tightened sufficiently, if an intermediate, by use of the single



Fig. No. 5.—Tying of two Top and Bottom Wires.

wire stretcher; if the top is a little loose and all others are tight enough, staple the others and fasten them around the end post, then loosen all the intermediates from the clamp bar, thus leaving it attached to only the top and bottom wires, then draw the top or bottom as desired. This will seldom occur, but when a case of this kind is found the cross bars must be adjusted after fence has been finally fastened to end post. See that the fence is stretched to its proper width on posts, and follow general grade of ground, without sudden changes, but when such changes are necessary, a post must be set at the highest and lowest points and the latter well anchored.

If it takes more than one roll they may be connected in the following manner, then stretched and stapled.

Fig. No. 6. Use of Splicer Rings. Fig. No. 6 A.

All rolls of Page Fence, except ten-rod rolls of Poultry Fence, are now made with "eyes" ready turned on both ends of the horizsotal bars. On the inside of each roll of fence you will find a sufficient number of small coils of No. 14 wire to connect two rolls of fence. The method of joining two rolls is shown above. Bring together the eyes of the corresponding bars in the two rolls of fence, and screw the small coil into them, after the manner of the ordinary steel key ring as in Figure 6.

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